

ARG70514 Human Mesothelin recombinant protein (His-tagged)

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	CHO expressed, His-tagged Human Mesothelin recombinant protein.
Tested Application	SDS-PAGE
Target Name	Mesothelin
Species	Human
A.A. Sequence	Glu296-Gly580
Expression System	CHO
Alternate Names	MSLN; Mesothelin; MPF; Pre-Pro-Megakaryocyte-Potentiating Factor; CAK1 Antigen; CAK1; Soluble MPF Mesothelin Related Protein; Megakaryocyte Potentiating Factor; SMRP

Properties

Form	Powder
Purification	>95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Purification Note	Endotoxin level is less than 0.1 EU/µg of the protein, as determined by the LAL test.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4)
Reconstitution	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in 4 mM HCl to a concentration not less than 200 µg/mL and incubate the stock solution for at least 20 min at room temperature to make sure the protein is dissolved completely.
Storage instruction	For long term, lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C or -80°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C for up to one month. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	MSLN
Gene Full Name	Mesothelin
Background	This gene encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed to generate two protein products, megakaryocyte potentiating factor and mesothelin. Megakaryocyte potentiating factor functions as a cytokine that can stimulate colony formation of bone marrow megakaryocytes. Mesothelin is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored cell-surface protein that may function as a cell adhesion protein. This protein is overexpressed in epithelial mesotheliomas, ovarian cancers and in specific squamous cell carcinomas. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes an isoform that is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016]
Function	Membrane-anchored forms may play a role in cellular adhesion. Megakaryocyte-potentiating factor (MPF) potentiates megakaryocyte colony formation in vitro. [UniProt]